

DENVER & RIO GRANDE

WITH MAP OF THE

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DENVER, OOLO.

DENVER, COLO.

Clenwood Springs, (5,758 feet), Garfield County. Numerous thermal springs, the outflow of ten of the larger springs being about 8,000 gallons per minute, temperature 120° F. The water is in increasing favor for drinking purposes on account of its medicinal properties. The finest bathing facilities, including a swimming pool of over an acre. The waters are exceptionally good for diseases of the blood, eczema, gont, lead poisoning, rheumatism, catarrh, etc. There is very good hotel accommodation, and "The Colorado," with 300 guests rooms, will be open on June 1st, 1893.

Manitou, (6,318 feet), El Paso County, the "Saratoga of the West," nestling at the foot of Pike's Peak. Numerous mineral springs—soda, calcic and chalybeate. The waters of the soda springs, bottled by the Manitou Mineral Water Company, on account of their curative properties for indigestion and stomach troubles and their excellence as table thes for inalgestion and stomach troubles and their excenence as table waters, are shioped in carload lots to such distant points as Boston, San Francisco, the Sandwich Islands, New Orleans and Central America. The same company also bottles the water of the Iron Spring and has supplied first-class bathing accommodations. The Pike's Peak Mineral Water Company bottles and exports the water of the Hiawatha Spring. There are numerous fine hotels, and the scenic attractions in the vicinity are world renowned. the vicinity are world renowned.

Montrose, (5,811 feet), Montrose County. A mineral well, coming from a depth of 900 feet; temperature, 72° F. The water, when drank, beneficial for dyspepsja, liver troubles, etc., and also when used as a bath. Good bathing and hotel accommodation. The climate is exceptionally boothful and the town is expressed by evaluate and gradent tionally healthful and the town is surrounded by orchards and gardens in a district rapidly developing.

Mount Princeton Hot Springs, (8,000 feet), Chaffee County, nine miles from Buena Vista. Forty mineral springs within a distance of about half a mile; aggregate flow about 1,000,000 gallons per day; temperature, 130° F. Beneficial for rheumatism, entaneous diseases, paralperature, 130° F. Beneficial for rheumatism, entaneous diseases, paralysis, etc., large hotel, fine bath house and extensive swimming pool; climate and scenery good.

Ouray, (7.721 feet), Ouray County, possesses about a dozen hot mineral springs, two of which have bath houses. The waters have high local repute for rhenmatism, eutaneous and blood complaints. There are several hotels, The location of the town and the surroundings are most picturesque.

Ojo Caliente, (7,324 feet). These celebrated hot springs are eleven miles from Barranca, a station on the Española Branch of the Denver &

Innes from Barranea, a station on the Espanoia Branen of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Stages connect with all trains and convey passengers to and from the springs over a very good road.

These springs are noted for their curative qualities, especially of rheumatism and kindred diseases. Cases of paralysis have been permanently cured by the use of the waters of these famous springs. The elevation gives assurance of a delightful climate both in winter and summer. The Hot Springs flotel is provided with all the modern comforts and conveniences for guests. forts and conveniences for guests.

Pagosa Springs, (7,108 feet), Archuleta County. Several hot mineral springs close together; temperature, 148° F. The Indians long knew them as "Great Medicine Waters," and they have a high local repute for many ailments. There is good hotel and bathing accommodation.

Poncha Springs, (7,509 feet), Chaffee County, Numerous hot springs ranging from 90° to 185° F.; beneficial for rheumatism, blood and skin diseases and eatarrh. Ample bathing facilities. Hotel accommodation for fifty people in winter and from seventy-five to hundred in currency wing teats. Surroughing generally was five eath alignment. in summer, using tents. Surrounding scenery very fine, and climate all that can be desired.

Pueblo, (4,667 feet), Pueblo County, the second largest city in the State, possesses a celebrated spring, known as Clark's Magnetic Mineral Spring, which has acquired a wide reputation for euring or benefitting Bright's disease, diabetes, etc., by internal and external use, Temperature, 80° F. There is good bath house and ample hotel accommodations. In the neighborhood of Pueblo are other groups of springs as yet unimproved.

Shaw's Magnetic Springs, (7,980 feet), Rio Grande County, about five miles from Del Norte, have considerable local repute and fair bathing and hotel accommodation.

Steamboat Springs, (6.506 feet), Routt County. About fifty mineral springs of different kinds ranging from cold up to over 100° F.; as yet but slightly improved. The small settlement is beautifully located in the centre of an exceptionally good hunting and fishing region.





There are unmistakable evidences of the existence of oil in Jeffer-son, Conejos, Archuleta, Rio Blanco and Routt Counties, but as yet the only productive field is at Florence, in Fremont County, at which place oily was first struck by well so recently as 1883. At the end of 1892, 2,000 but was first struck by well so recently as 1883. At the end of 1892, 2,000 but was the personner, or 730,000 but was the personner, or 1892, and 189

PETROLEUM.

| Salver | 26,542,135 ounces. | Copper | 4,666,450 pounds. | Copper | Coppe 22918701778 AVEUE. TYUOKA

Ouray and the San Juan region are steady producers, the depreciation in the price of silver having compelled the adoption of every economical method of production, reduction and sinciling.

The following is the product of the State for 1892: Colorado's output, of bullion, silver, gold, lead and copper, for the year 1892, aggregated it withe \$32,542,571, on a basis of \$0.385 an ounce for silver, the total value \$32,542,571, on a basis of \$0.385 an ounce for silver, the total value of the output of the four metals an ounce for silver, the total value of the output of the four metals would have reached \$44,553,352. The most marked and noticeable thing properties, mantecred by the very heavy sale of mining marking the properties, mantecred by the very heavy sale of mining marking an properties, mantecred by the very heavy sale of mining marking the prediction of mills for the treatment of gold ore. The amount of silver produced in 1892 was 26,542,155 ounces, a gain of over 3,000,000 ounces as against 1891, which is chiefly accounted for by the anomenal discoveries during 1892 in such mines as the Ameriysa at Creede and the overging and cripple (Treek, in ground which had been trayeled over for the minestal value of the pleatung up of the new mining camps of the mineral resources of Colorado which had been trayeled over for the mineral resources of Colorado which had been trayeled over for the mineral resources of the best mines in the State are at Creede and the producing mineral material mines are steady producing mines in the first year of the pest mine and created and the producing mines, the order single first year of its existence developed thirty five producing mines, the order single of the best mines as a sample of create and the san than region are steady producers, the depreciation of the man region are steady producers, the depreciation of the man region are steady producers, the depreciation of the man region are steady producers, the depreciation of the mine are steady producers, the depreciation of the mine are at season of the producing the earn than a season of the pest mineral season of the ore stripments.

MINING.

igan of Calibornia.
There seems little likelihood of the local fruit supply overtaking the open mixet, and consequently Colorado will long continue to present openings for more fruit growers.

Colorado is destined to rival and possibly surpass any of the great apple growing States of ZewYork, Michigan, Ohio, Kansas and Missourt, and in the growing states of the peach, Delaware, Zew Jersey, Missouri, Alichiesen and Alissouri, Alichiesen and Missouri, Alichiesen and Alichiesen and Alichiesen and Missouri, Alichiesen and Missouri, Alichiesen and Missouri, Alichiesen and Missouri, Alichiesen and Alichiesen and

at present too young to bear, yet the value of the fruit crop of the State for 1832 was estimated at considerably over st,000,000.

Applies are successfully grown over the entire State below the altitudes are successfully grown over the entire State below the altitudes are successfully grown over the entire State below the state of 6,000 feet, both on the eastern and western slopes; in fact, 250 of the leading and well-known varieties lave been successfully frailed. The pear is successfully grown wherever the apple flourishes. Plining and cherries do best in the shellered location of (shon Gity and on the grade of peaters are successfully grown in Montrose, Delia and Alesa was destern slope in Montrose, belta and Alesa Counties. About filly varieties the successfully grown in Montrose, Delia and Mesa counties, and energy and quainces do equally well with the fluid. Apricots, nectatines and quainces do equally well with the fluid winder protection, are successfully grown on the eastern slope, at Cahon (lity and in Delia and Mesa Counties there are except a sine in the same locations, as successfully grown on the eastern slope, at Cahon (lity and in Delia and Mesa counties that the small fruits on the eastern show in California, All the small fruits do extern the eastern in California, and the conderer and orderer varieties, are grown in California, All the small fruits and careites, as to the profit of truit growing, all expenses, 530 per are:

between these points the oil is piped, the line having a capacity of 5,000 barrels a day. At the refinery the oil is transformed into naptha, illuminating oils, lubricants, paraffines, paraffine wax and coke, no fraction being wasted. It is proposed shortly to also manufacture candles, vaseline, carbons, etc. There are two refineries at Florence, viz., those of the Florence Oil Company and the United Oil Company.

CLAY.

At various points in Colorado, more particularly along the eastern hase of the Rocky Mountains, are found deposits of clay, which for extent, diversity and quality are unsurpassed in America. Similar deposits doubtless exist in other parts of the State, but as yet undeveloped. Such clays have hitherto been utilized in Colorado for the manufacture

Such clays have hitherto been utilized in Colorado for the manufacture of ordinary building brick, pressed and ornamental brick in many shades and colors, paving brick, lire brick so excellent in quality that they are extensively shipped throughout the Western States and even as far as Portland, Oregon, where they fetch a higher price than imported European fire brick brought round Cape Horn as ships' ballast; Roman building tile, roofing tile and flooring tile; sewer pipe, assayers' supplies, which are shipped by the carload as far as New York. San Francisco and the City of Mexico; and stoneware pottery. The value of the output in 1892 of the clay industries of Denver alone was \$1,300,000, furnishing employment for 1,950 persons, to say nothing of the clay industries of Pueblo and other points.

The recent discoveries in Colorado of large deposits of high class kaoliu, &c., make possible potteries for the manufacture of white ware, etc., for which there is a large and ever growing Western market.

STONE.

For extent, diversity and quality of stone, the quarries of Colorado are unsurpassed, probably unequaled in the world. The white, pink and grey lava stones of Dauglas County have been extensively used for building purposes. The white, gray, brown and red sandstones of many shades, some of them especially suitable for paving and others for building, have a growing local consumption and are shipped by the train load to Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois and other States. Colorado has granites (blue, grey, pink, purple, mottled, etc.) sufficient to build a dozen cities of the size of New York. These granites are in increasing request both in Colorado cities and in the States in the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri. Colorado has also an equal variety of marbles in vast quantities, serpentine, variegated, black and the finest white statuary, which quarries in Gunnison and Fremont Counties are now being developed and will successfully compete as to quality with anything from Tennessee or New England. Roofing slate also exists, which will probably shortly be developed, and fine hone stone is being quarried and manufactured. It is reported that the State also possesses deposits of lithograph stone, which, however, have not yet been opened.

HUNTING AND FISHING.

Colorado continues to be the paradise of the sportsman.

The principal animals found in the wilder portions of the higher mountains and parks and the more remote portions of the lower country are: mountain lion or panther, black bear, cinnamon bear, grizzly bear, silver tipped bear, wild cat, lynx, wolf, coyote, porcupine, fox, badger, beaver, etc.; also black-tailed deer, elk, antelope, grouse, duck, goose, snipe, crane, rabbit, squirrel, mountain quail, dove, etc. The various branches of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad will carry the hunter to within a convenient distance of where these animals may be found, such as the head waters of the Arkansas, the Rio Grande del Norte, the Gunnison, the Yampa, the Grand, the Sau Miguel, the San Juan and other rivers.

Juan and other rivers.

As to fishing, there are in Colorado 6,000 miles of trout streams and

So recently as 1863 the first fruit trees (apples) were planted in Colorado, after being brought by wagon 700 miles from lowa City, Iowa, the then nearest railroad point. The spring of 1890 saw more fruit spring of 1800 saw more fruit springs of 1801 and 1802 saw the rate increased, as also will that of the springs of 1803 and 1802 saw the rate increased, as also will that of the precent year, 1893. Suffice it to say that a careful estimate gives the present year, 1893. Suffice it to say that a careful estimate gives the area already planted to fruit as 12,900 acres, many of the orchards being area already planted to fruit as 12,900 acres, many of the orchards being

FRUIT CULTURE.

The natural and inevitable fendency is for factories to follow population westwards, especially when practically all the raw materials exist in the West, and by means of chesp there are be conomically manufactured of the ever-growing Western in bactance of the great strides which have been made in this respect, it may be stated the great strides which have been made in this respect, it may be stated the same by the ram of the manufacturing output for that year was only \$608,800. (Onservable stand its borned was only \$608,800.) (Onservable stated by the ram of the ram descripting output for that year was only \$608,800. (Onservable stated by the ram of the ram descripting output for that year was only \$608,800. (Onservable figures for 1892 showed her population to be over 150,000, the value industries are brewing, enumy, chemicals, elsy goods, flouring, foods, flouring output over \$45,000,000, furnishing employment to industries are brewing, enumy, chemicals, elsy goods, flouring, foods, flouring output over \$45,000,000, furnishing stond; stond industries are brewing, enumy, chemicals, elsy goods, flouring, floods, flouring and brewing, enumy, chemicals, elsy goods, flouring, floods, flouring mills, earlier ameliable figures could be given as to the ceatible, wood, etc., Sindian of Principal International presents and blurango with their amelting and reduction plants; since flouring mills scalatered throughout the State.

Colorado City with its cit of themers, winded with its rolling mills, earlier meditable principal principal principal principal principal plant, a steel fauncies, here in the stotery, winder shoe plant, agricultural implement works, woolen and there shoe plant, agricultural implement works, woolen and sheep skin tannery, leather factory, and was stated throughout the State.

Colorado City with its cities experience for the shore factory, has and sheep skin tannery, electing experience for the state factory, and of sufficient and the shore factory, which are shore present and the state factory, a

MANUFACTURING.

magas, etc. The convenient of the iron deposits of Colorado, found as they are in convenient proximity to fuel and thus, admitting of economical manufacture, will, at no distant date, give Colorado iron plants the control of the entire trans-Missouri market.

The mining of iron is as yet in its infancy in Colorado; but the extent of the iron ore deposits in different parts of the State must containly result in tron ore, deposits in different parts of the State must climitson is especially rich in iron ore, feor instance, among several distinct and nearly parallel ore beds, there is one of rich magnetic oxide, measuring several in iron ore, feor instance anong several distinct and nearly parallel ore beds, there is one of rich magnetic oxide, measuring severally rich in iron ore, feor instance for the further in each direction, while all the geological surroundings indicate that it goes to a very considerable distinction of manigament of the constant of the core of the ore or the quality of metallic able depth, some of this ore rans up to sixty-eight per cent of metallic able depth, some of this ore rans up to sixty-eight per cent of metallic able in the consideration of the constance of any ingredient which would unfavored the distinction of maniganes of the ore or the quality of the metallic of metallic nations is nearly one mile long, half a mile vide, with numerons of maniganese, the range of the order lower down on the mountain side, that is solid outerop 600 feet lower down on the mountain side, which is equal to that of the imported orce.

As yet, the only blast furnatees or depth of ore, the quality of the Orient and Calamet after the imported orce.

The innertance the will manifest of colorado are those of the conjudy, ore, also then metally in the colorado are those of the colorado ore, also the company mined the following: Orient ore, it, 255,100 pounds; and manifesting or the inportation ore, assituates each migota, etc.

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The mined the following: Orient or the interpolation of the interpolation or the interpolation or and interpolation or interpolation or interpolation or interpolat

IRON.

For ten years past, Colorado has had a State Fish Hatchery near Denver, and more recently branch hatcheries at Twin Lakes and Gunnison. The United States Government has also established a very large hatchery at Evergreen Lake, near Leadville. From these establishments nearly a million young fish are turned into the streams of the State every year, and among the varieties which have been so introduced are the Eastern brook trout, now regarded by some as a char (salmo or salvelinus fontinalis), a red and yellow speekled trout; the European brook trout (salmo fario), the common trout of Great Britain, which in the River Thames attain a weight of twenty pounds, and have already been caught in Colorado, seven pounds each; the rainbow or California trout (salmo irridea); the yellow salmon trout (salmo schago), introduced from Maine; the Mackinaw trout (salmo confinis); the Loch Leven trout from Scotland; and the famous Lake Tahoe trout from Leven trout from Scotland; and the famous Lake Tahoe trout from

The streams of Colorado equal those of Maine for sport, while the superiority of scenery, elimate and comparative freedom from mosquitoes give Colorado a decided advantage for a fishing holiday.

IRRIGATION.

Colorado, with an average annual precipitation of rain and snow of only about fifteen inches, and considerably over 300 summy days per allium, is too dry for agriculture, except close to the streams, and its naturally rich soil cannot be utilized by the plow without artificial irrigation. Since 1880, over 11,000 miles of main irrigating cauals, with an equal mileage of laterals or distributing cauals, have been constructed at a cost of \$12,000,000, by means of which the waters of the rivers and lesser streams (fed by the melting snows and eternal springs of the Rocky Mountains) have been diverted to supply the naturally rich soil with the necessary moisture, resulting in a beau ideal farming country. Some of the advantages of irrigation may be stated as follows: (1) Positive scentify against drought: (2) ability to apply water when

Some of the advantages of irrigation may be stated as follows: (1) Positive security against drought; (2) ability to apply water when needed and in amount desired, said amounts being quite important with certain crops and on particular soils; (3) in many instances occasionally, and in some sections constantly, irrigating water is a great fertilizer; (4) insufficient rain-fall remedied by irrigation is an immense advantage to farmers in harvesting grain and hay. For instance, the water needed on corn, roots, etc., can be applied by irrigation, whereas, if it was supplied by rain much loss would result to the other crops then being harvested; in other words, the hay can be got in in the midst of the most glorious weather while at the same time other crops then needing moisture are suppled with it by means of the irrigating channels.

Farmers, after once trying irrigation, much prefer it to natural rainfall, and the slight additional cost is far more than compensated for by the certainty of crop and increased yield.

AGRICULTURE.

The development of agriculture in Colorado since 1880 has been the wonder of Western civilization, and it has been accomplished by means of irrigation, together with unequaled climate and soil. Under the irrigating canals already constructed, about 2,000,000 acres are now cultivated, while another 4,000,000 acres which the plow has not yet touched are also capable of being irrigated from the same canals, which carry water sufficient for the purpose, if economical methods are adopted. Farming by irrigation in Colorado is probably seen to the best advantage in the San Luis Valley. As showing what is done in Colorado by irrigation, the following official figures are given:

Average yield of bushels of wheat per acre: Colorado, 23: North

Colorado by irrigation, the following official figures are given:

Average yield of bushels of wheat per acre: Colorado, 23; North and South Dakota, 22; Iowa, 20; Kansas, 17; Illinois, 16½; Nebraska, 15; Indiana, 14; Ohio, 12; Missouri, 8.

The average yield of oats per acre in Colorado is 45 bushels. which is higher than in any other State, except the Dakotas; of barley, 28 bushels, which is higher than any other State, except the Cacheticky.

While in the Arkansas Valley from 60 to 85 bushels of corn per acre is raised, the average for the whole State does not exceed 30 bushels.

As to potatoes, the average yield per acre is from 200 to 250 bushels on irrigated land, and about 180 bushels in non-irrigated districts; whereas, in Maine it is 94; in Pennsylvania, 73; in New York, 80; in Wisconsin, 83; in Minnesota, 92; in California, 86, and in Kansas, 66.

Alfalta, the favorite forage plant, yields in three cuttings an average of about 8 tons per acre per annum. Red clover, timothy, orchard grass and red-top grass are successfully and extensively grown. Hops, hemp, flax, tobacco, sugar beet, rutabagas, mangold-wurtzel, etc., do

Porcelain Clay. Topaz, Tourmaline, Yood Opal, Kaolininite, or Garnet, Graphite, Gypsum, Hornblende, Hyalite, or Muller's Glass, Lesland Spar, Lasner, Vickel, Onyx, Opal, Phenacite, Hoek Crystal, Bose Quartz, Sardonyx, Sardonyx, Sulplate, Sulphur, Sulphur, Iale, Cyanite, Feldspar, Fire Opal, Fluor Spar, Galmite, Garnet, Mangantse phonon Nicor, Moss, Procest, Miles, Market, Miles, Mile Corundum, Cryolite, Chalcedony, Chrysolite, or Peridot, Citrine, or False Topaz,

Asuganese Sulphate,

Malachite,

Beryl, Bismuth, Bloodstone, Blue Vitriol, or Chalcanthite, Carneisan, Caloite, Carnellan, Cassiterite, or Tin Stone, Ameuryst, Aquamarine, Argentine, Arsenide of Cobalt, Asplattum, Barite, Barite, Barite, Bismutit, Alum, Ametliyst, Ametliyst, Agatized Wood, Alabaster, Alum

Besides gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, coal, etc., the following minerals, among others, are found in Colorado in more or less quantities.

jasper,

Cobait,

MINERALS OF COLORADO.

non-coking cost. There are still large areas of coal fields but little explored or developed.

Taking the whole State, the "lignitic" type constitutes only a small fraction, the bulk of the coal being a lirst-class bituninous domestic cost, with considerable areas of coking coal, producing coke equal to Connellaville, Pa.; the areas of antiluscite being limited.

The abundance of excellent coal of various kinds, easily accessible and easily workshe, of necessity causes their in Colorado to be cheap.

The coal output of the State in 1873 was only 69,977 tons, which in 1892 had risen to 3,771,234 fons; the counties of Fremont, Gunnison, Garbield, Huertano and Las Animas taking the lead as producers.

Including 1892 the counties of Las Animas, Gunnison, Pitkin, La Plata and Mesa produced 355,095 tons of Orke.

Colorado possesses inexhanstible coal resources, which will outlive bearing strats of 40,000 square miles, or one-third of the entire area of the strats of 40,000 square miles, or one-third of the entire area of the strats of 40,000 square miles, and colorado already stands fifth in rank of the 18,100 square miles, and Colorado already stands fifth in rank of the coal-producting these. The coal lields are found on both states of the thocky Mountains, those on the western slope being the largest and most important in quantity and quality. The northeastern of target and most important in quantity and quality. The northeastern of target coal bitminious coal, one-half the area being coaling the same character, producing both domestic, bituminous and coking coal. The southwestern of targets the file and coking coal. The huminous coal, one-half the area bituminous and coking coal. The bituminous, coking, some antitation of the plant of the bills of the bills domestic bituminous, coking coal. There are sufficiently as an arrive or surface and coking coal. The could be area of the bills of the bills of the bills of the plant of coal coal coaling the whole stand is against the whole stand to "Taking the whole state the "Highie" two constitutes only a small explored or developed.

Taking the whole state, the "Highie" two constitutes only a small stand and the whole state.

COAL FIELDS.

The mineral springs of Colorado, as shown by a scientific comparison of the analyses, are wider in range and superior in curative properties than those of Switzerland, while many of them equal and others surpass some of the most famous of the mineral springs found in medical advice, termany and Austria, such as are used, nucler the highest medical advice, by the autocrafts and phitocrafts of Europe.

For combination of scenic attractions, climatic advantages and medical advings and other places in Colorado, reached by the Denver clemwood Springs and other places in Colorado, reached by the Denver & the wood Springs and other places in Colorado, reached by the Denver & the wood Springs and other places in Colorado, reached by the Denver & the of the stalle of any other swiss health resort.

As the special attractions of Colorado become better known and As the stale will increasingly be "The Playground of America."

MINERAL SPRINGS.

well in different parts of the State. Colorado needs a number of practical hop-growers to supply the local market.

The annual agricultural products of Colorado exceed in value the whole of the products of the mines, so that the general impression of many persons at a distance that Colorado is almost entirely a mining State is quite erroneous.

LIVE STOCK INDUSTRIES.

It is not possible to get reliable statistics on this subject, but the It is not possible to get reliable statistics on this subject, but the live stock interests of Colorado are very important and varied.

During recent years large sums of moncy have been invested in the importation of thoroughbred horses, such as the Norman Percheron, the Cleveland Bay, the Coach Horse, etc., for breeding purposes, and horse raising has assumed very considerable importance, as Colorado is especially adapted for it.

especially adapted for it. Expensive asses have been imported from Southern Europe for

The range cattle industry, with its long-horned, wild-eyed, slab-sided Texas steer, has given away to enclosed pastures, grazed by the descendants of pedigreed Shorthorn, Hereford, Polled Angus, Galloway, Friesian-Holstein, Jersey and Swiss cattle, imported regardless of expense. At least considerably over \$1,000,000 have been invested in imported thoroughbred stock within the last ten years, which have invested the silk protected within the last ten years, which have invested to a light of the silk protected within the last ten years, which have invested to a light of the silk protected within the last ten years, which have invested to a light of the silk protected within the last ten years, which have invested to a light of the silk protected within the last ten years, which have invested to a light of the silk protected within the last ten years, which have invested to a light of the silk protected within the last ten years. proved the character and quality of the cattle of the State to an immense

amount.

Similar development has taken place with the sheep industry. Since the decline of the range cattle industry, the sheep industry has been advancing steadily, as there is no elass of live stock more naturally adapted to Coloado than sheep, and during recent years they have been the most profitable. It is estimated that there are about 2,000,000 sheep in Colorado, and the annual wool clip is therefore about 10,000,000 pounds. Of these sheep about twenty-five per cent. are Mexican, about ten per cent. are Cotswolds; there are some Shropshires and probably sixty per cent. Merinos. Large sums have been paid for imported thoroughbred rams.

The dairying business of the Stare is a growing one and it is estimated that about \$5.000 milch cows are kept for dairy nurposes. They do not.

The dairying business of the State is a growing one and it is estimated that about 35,000 mileh cows are kept for dairy purposes. They do not, however, supply more than twenty per cent. of the local demand for butter, cheese, cream, etc., eighty per cent. of the local demand for butter, cheese, cream, etc., eighty per cent. coming from other States. It is the same with poultry, for at least seventy-five per cent. of the eggs and poultry consumed in Colorado also come from other States. Hog-raising and feeding is as yet only in its infancy in Colorado, the local market being chiefly supplied from adjoining States. It is evident that Colorado needs many farmers practical enough to put their energies and capital into small farms of from ten to twenty acres each.

MINERAL SPRINGS NO RESORTS

REACHED BY THE

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD.

Buena Vista, (7.970 feet), Chaffee County. Five miles from this beautifully situated town are the Buena Vista Hot Springs, at the mouth of the romantic Cottonwood Cañon. The water has a natural heat of 120° to 140° F*, and great curative properties for skin and blood heat of 120° to 140° F*. diseases, etc. There is ample bathing accommodation and a good hotel.

Cañon City, (5.343 feet), Fremont County. Several cold mineral springs; one of them resembling the eelebrated waters of Vichy, in Franee; is bottled and shipped extensively. There are excellent hot springs just outside the town at the entrance of the Royal Gorge, and in connection therewith all bathing facilities and a well-conducted hotel with forty rooms. The town is surrounded by orchards and very picturesque scenery, while the elimate is exceptionally good for invalids with ehest affections. There are several hotels.

Cebolla Hot Springs, (7,354 feet), Gunnison County. Eight mineral springs. Soda and iron springs used for drinking purposes; are very beneficial for kidney and stomach troubles. The hot springs (108° F.) are used for bathing with good results in cases of rheumatism. etc. There are bath houses and hotel accommodation for forty persons. The neighborhood is picturesque, with very good hunting and fishing.

As to fishing, there are in Colorado 6,000 miles of trout streams and 500 lakes that lie high up in the monutain ranges, mesas and parks. These streams abound with several species of native trout, such as the black spotted trout (salmo spilurus), which has a pure white flesh with the fibre; the salmo purpuratus, sometimes called salmo virginalus, has red flesh. There is also the yellow-finned trout (salmo cound in Twin Lakes, Lake County, and there are several other farrieties found in the Bear River, the White River, the Grand Lother streams other streams.

Frery year sees the arrival in Colorado, as permanent residents, of increasing numbers of invalids or semi-invalids who have tried Davos

tions.

Davos Platz (5,200 feet) has pine trees and dwarf willows, trees and plate of less hardy claracter requiring careful winter protection, while plants of less hardy claracter requiring careful winter protection, while potatoes and rye mature with difficulty. At Davos Glaris, (4,300 feet), there are large and very truitful orchards and market gardens, tomatoes and watermelons are a litid crop, while in San Luis Valley (7,500 feet), are hundreds of thousands of acres of enlitrasted farms producing phenomenal crops of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, etc. Colorado, as compared with Davos Platz, has a higher average temperature, much less rainfall and humidity, and about twice the liours of sunshine.

In Switzerland 8,500 feet is the usual line of perpetual snow. In Colorado the '' it in ber line'' is 11,000 feet.

Davos Plate (5,200 feet) in Switzerland is unquestionably the most destrable of the liigh altitude health resorts in Europe. The leading chimatologists and specialists of London, Glasgow, Zew York and shoulon, say that Colorado is far superior to Davos Plats for chest affections.

THE CLIMATE OF COLORADO.

feet altifude.

The highest was on road in Europe is said to be the Stelvio Road in fleet altifude.

The highest wason road in Europe is said to be the Stelvio Road in Swizerland, (9,170 feet). In Colorado the Denver & Rio Grande Railber in the transport of the continent at Fremout Pass, (11,328 feet), and Teunessee Tass, (10,328 feet), and Teunessee Tass, (10,489). Switzerland does not looses the creet of the continent at Fremout Pass, (11,328 feet), and Teunessee Tass, (10,489). Switzerland does not looses, even in the tamous St. Gothard line, any railboad engineering support in the tamous St. Gothard line, any railboad engineering support in the tamous St. Gothard line, any railboad engineering species passes in Colorado ranging from 12,000 feet uploades over numerous passes in Colorado the cogranitos of the cummit of the the cammit of the cogranities at engith of four and aperige in which the sacent is \$1,00 feet.

Bigi Mollin, (5,000 feet), has a length of four an average of Suffect upload from Virtum of the Cammit of the cammit of Pike's Peak, (14,147 feet), has a length of eight and three life summit of the cammit of Pike's Peak, (14,147 feet), has a length of eight and three life summit of the cammit of Pike's Peak, (14,147 feet), has a length of eight and three let mile, the maximum grade being 1,220 feet.

One class of Switzerland's finest scenery is slong the Via Mail, the Sarinas, the Basek Canon of the Grand litre, and other variable the litre ito de lass Animas, the Canon of the Grand litre, and others as grand and more varied in character than the cammison, and the sariades of the Camons of the Grand Eiver, the Grand litrer, and others as grand sud more varied in character that the cammison, and the Aranasas, being over 2,000 feet in perpendicular height.

While the Alps have isolated peaks such as Mont Blanc, (15,781 feet), and the Alps have isolated peaks such as Mont Blanc, (15,781 feet), and the Matterhoru, (14,836 feet), the mean elevation of the highest more alone claim is only from 8,000 to 9,000 feet. Colorado possesses more than 1-90 peaks of over 13,500 feet alitinde, of which no fewer than thin 1-10 peaks range from 14,000 feet upward. This is about ten times as many as there are in the whole feet upward. This is about the feet); the highest village in Europe is Avers Plaks in Switzerland, (7,500 feet); the highest village in Europe is Avers Plaks in Switzerland, (7,500 and in Switzerland, (8,200 feet). In Colorado the mining form of Leadsamps are still higher and some silver mines are worked at over 12,000 cent altitude.

MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

its attractions being: (1) Mountain scenery, (2) good clinate, (3) mineral over 50,000 Enropean and over 15,000 American tourists and invalids, Switzerland, "The playground of Europe," is visited annually by

COLORADO vs. SWITZERLAND.

A COMPARISON.

Clenwood Springs, (5,758 feet), Garfield County. Numerous thermal springs, the outflow of ten of the larger springs being about 8,000 gallons per minute, temperature 120° F. The water is in fucreasing favor for drinking purposes on account of its medicinal properties. The finest bathing facilities, including a swimming pool of over an acre. The waters are exceptionally good for diseases of the blood, eczema, gout, lead poisoning, rheumatism, catarrh, etc. There is very good hotel accommodation, and "The Colorado," with 300 guests rooms, will be open on June 1st, 1893.

Manitou, (6,318 feet), El Paso Connty, the "Saratoga of the West," nestling at the foot of Pike's Peak. Numerous mineral springs—soda, calcic and chalybeate. The waters of the soda springs, bottled by the Manitou Mineral Water Company, on account of their curative properties for indigestion and stomach troubles and their excellence as table waters, are shipped in carload lots to such distant points as Boston, San Francisco, the Sandwich Islands, New Orleans and Central America. The same company also bottles the water of the Iron Spring and has supplied first-class bathing accommodations. The Pike's Peak Mineral Water Company bottles and exports the water of the Hiawatha Spring. There are numerous fine hotels, and the scenic attractions in the vicinity are world renowned. the vicinity are world renowned.

Montrose, (5,811 feet), Montrose County. A mineral well, coming from a depth of 900 feet; temperature, 72° F. The water, when drank, beneficial for dyspepsia, liver troubles, etc., and also when used as a bath. Good bathing and hotel accommodation. The climate is exceptionally lealthful and the town is surrounded by orchards and gardens in a district rapidly developing.

Mount Princeton Hot Springs, (8,000 feet), Chaffee County, nine miles from Buena Vista. Forty inheral springs within a distance of about half a mile; aggregate flow about 1,000,000 gallons per day; temperature, 130°F. Beneficial for rheumatism, cutaneons diseases, paralysis, etc., large hotel, fine bath house and extensive swimming pool; climate and scenery good.

Ouray, (7,721 feet), Ouray County, possesses about a dozen hot mineral springs, two of which have bath houses. The waters have high local repute for rheumatism, cutaneous and blood complaints. There are several hotels. The location of the town and the surroundings are most picturesque.

Ojo Caliente, (7,324 feet). These celebrated hot springs are eleven miles from Barranea, a station on the Española Brauch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Stages connect with all trains and couvey passengers to and from the springs over a very good road.

These springs are noted for their curative qualities, especially of rheumatism and kindred diseases. Cases of paralysis have been permanently cured by the use of the waters of these famous springs. The elevation gives assurance of a delightful climate both in winter and summer. The Hot Springs Hotel is provided with all the modern comforts and conveniences for guests.

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Poncha Springs, (7,509 feet), Chaffee County. Numerous hot springs ranging from 90° to 185° F.; beneficial for rheumatism, blood and skin diseases and catarrh. Ample bathing facilities. Hotel accommodation for fifty people in winter and from seventy-five to lumdred in summer, using tents. Surrounding scenery very fine, and climate all that can be desired.

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bathing and hotel accommodation. Steamboat Springs, (6.506 feet), Routt County. About fifty mineral springs of different kinds rauging from cold up to over 100° F.; as yet but slightly improved. The small settlement is beautifully located in the centre of an exceptionally good hunting and fishing region. Concrate.

It is not necessary to add an elaborate argument. The conclusion is soft-evident and incyttable. The winter climate of Colorado, on the soft-evident and incyttable. The winter climate of Colorado, on the alone, presents advantages for the invalid and the pleasure-seeker that campot fail to command attention. The Deuver & Rio Chamde is not someof, and give to the traveling public all the comforts, conveniences, round, and give to the traveling public all the comforts, conveniences, elecandes and invaries to be found on any line, with the added attraction of scenery, the grandest in the world.

ative popularly supposed to be more free from such chains thes, which into more during the last free wherea there from such chains the false three false more must be such as a poreal region, given over to inclemency and snow the pressure of a more analysis in Colorado will banish forever the false time is a poreal region, given over to inclemency and snow the major and snow the such as a poreal region, given over to inclemency and snow the major and snow that this is a boreal region, given over the longest of the strongest of t

It is a mistake to believe that because Colorado has a high elevation, the mercury in the thermometer drops down below zero in the winter season and stops there, and that the snow mounts up with the white season and stops there, and that the snow mounts up with the altitude. The fact is that the average precipitation of moisture at Denver during the fact is that the average precipitation there is practically no danger of snow blockades on the precipitation there is practically no danger of snow blockades on the precipitation there is practically no danger of the through line of the really and the control of the control of the control of the borner with the fact is that thave of the Denver & kilo Grand kailroad from Denver to sait Liat travel over the Denver & kilo Grand kailroad from Denver to sait Liat travel over the Scenic Line of the World. This as gene on with less interruption from snow during the last five winters, than it has on the plains lines, which are popularly supposed to be more free from such delays than the mountain systems.

WINTER ROUTE,

Denyer & Rio Grande Railroad

Trimble Hot Springs, (6,650 feet), La Plata County. Two springs, temperature 130° F., of great medicinal virtue. Bathing and hotel accommodation. Surroundings very picturesque and climatic advantages especially good.

Wagon Wheel Cap, (8.49 feet), Rio Grande County. Several springs, both hot and cold, the medicinal qualities of which have been demonstrated in many cases. There is a good hotel and ample bathing accommodation. The neighborhood contains much fine scenery and good hunting and fishing good hunting and fishing.

Waunita Hot Springs, (8,000 feet), Gunnison Connty. Mineral springs of considerable local repute with bath honses, but hotel accommodation limited. Scenery and climate good.

Wellsville, (6.900 feet), Fremont County. Hot mineral springs of considerable local repute, with bathing facilities, but hotel accommodation limited. Location picturesque, being at the upper entrance of the Cañon of the Arkansas.

THE CLIMATE OF COLORADO FOR CHEST AFFECTIONS.

Dr. Frederick I. Kuight of Boston, Mass., well known as a specialist in lung diseases, in a paper read before the Boston Society of Medical Observation, said:

"While I have had patients to do well in different climates, some o
them without leaving home, the results have averaged far better, i
my experience, in those who have sought mountain climate than i.
those who have pursued any other course. The region which I have
found best for this kind of treatment is the eastern slope of the Rocky
Mountains in the States of Colorado and New Mexico, where the altitude ranges from 4,000 to 8,000 feet."

Dr. Clinton Wagner, Senior Surgeon to the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York, in a paper read before the New York Academy of Medicine, said:

"At Colorado Springs, in a given period, one mouth for instance, there will be twenty-eight good days; at Davos, only twenty. At Colorado Springs, during the shortest days of winter, the invalid may enjoy eight hours of sunshine; at Davos, only four and one half hours.

"In carly spring, as soon as the snow begins to melt, invalids are compelled to leave Davos, while at Colorado Springs they may remain with benefit throughout the entire year.

"Davos, with all its drawbacks, is unquestionably the most desirable of the high altitude resorts in Europe, but it is with the object of impressing upon you the superior advantages of Colorado Springs that I have given the result of my observations."

Dr. M. Charteris, Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica, Glasgow University, Scotland, referring to the influence of climate on tubercle, after showing that constant breathing of pure, dry air tends to destroy tubercle; that such pure, dry air is found in winter in Europe at Davos Platz, but that plithisical patients have to remove from there when the snow melts, says:

"Davos Platz has not, therefore, the elements of a permanent cure, and we must look to other places, where the conditions are more favorable. It appears to the that we have these conditions in the air of Colorado at certain stations where the altitude is great."

An editorial writer in the *Lancet* of London says: "I am glad to state that my autumn holiday has enabled me to visit Colorado, and I am convinced that in its pure, dry air many patients who linger at home only to die might there get better and work and do well."

Many other leading climatologists and specialists, such as Dr. C. Theodore Williams of London, Eng., Senior Surgeon of the Brounton Hospital for Consumption and Chest Discases, President of the Royal Meteorological Society and ex-President of the Medical Society of London; Dr. S. E. Solly (formerly of London), Colorado Springs; Dr. Carl Ruedi (formerly of Davos Platz), Denver, and others could be quoted with equal effect.

As a matter of fact there are many thousands of persons in Colorado.

As a matter of fact there are many thousands of persons in Colorado in apparent good health, who have come from every State in the Union, from Europe and even Australia, and who, but for their removato Colorado from their former homes, would have died years ago from consumption, asthma and kindred complaints.

Clenwood Springs, (5,758 feet), Garfield County. Numerous thermal springs, the outflow of ten of the larger springs being about 8,000 gallons per minute, temperature 120° F. The water is in increasing favor for drinking purposes on account of its medicinal properties. The finest bathing facilities, including a swimming pool of over an acre. The waters are exceptionally good for diseases of the blood, eczema, gont, lead poisoning, rheumatism, catarrh, etc. There is very good hotel accommodation, and "The Colorado," with 300 guests rooms, will be open on June 1st, 1893.

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MOUNTAIN PEAKS AND PASSES,

WITH THEIR ELEVATIONS ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in its persistent endeavor to reach every point in Colorado which is or may become available to an industrial people, or desirable to tourist travel, crosses the mountain ranges by sixteen different passes. In thus traversing the Rocky Mountains untrammeled in its course, it passes in view of hundreds of lofty peaks, all of peculiar interest, many of them of great beauty or frowning with their rugged grandeur. Many of these peaks are to be seen at distances of enchanting view, while others rise up at close and over-shadowing proximity. Others still, stand along the route of the road bed, defying its advance and denying its further progress. But every obstacle has been overcome and now the intrepid locomotive, with its trains of traffic and travel, coils like a snake around these mountain giants, springing thus from one eminence to the other, until its loftiest height is reached and nature's most stalwart opposers conquered. Following are the names and altitudes of the principal peaks and passes:

and passes:	
Tararam I	
FEET.	Piggor Mountain FEET
Sierra Blanca14,483	Pigeon Mountain 13,928
Mount Massive	Horseshoe Mountain 13,909
Uncompaghre Peak14,419	Mount Blane
Gray's Peak14,411	Pyramid Mountain 13,885
Mount Harvard 14,375	Mount Frustrune 13,883
Mount Rosalie	Silver Heels Mountaiu 13,835
Mount Sneffles14,340	Mount Haynes
Mount Torrey	Mount Hamilton
Mount Elbert	Mount Arkansas
Mount Evans (1) 14,321	Mount Ojo13,755
Mount Wilson	Mount Rowter 13.750
La Plata Mountain14,302	Mount Sheridan
Mount Lincoln 14,297	Mount Ptarmigan 13,738
Long's Peak	Mount Gibson
Quandary Peak14,269	Spanish Peaks 13,718-12,720
Mount Antero14,245	Mount Evans (2)
James' Peak14,242	Mount Grayback13,615
Mount Shavano14,239	Trinchara Mountains 13,611
Mount Crestones 14,233	Mount Silesia13,600
Mount Princeton 14,199	Mount Guyot
Mount Yale	Mount King Solomon 13,550
Mount Bross	Mount Kendall
Mount of the Holy Cross 14,176	Mount Arapahoe
Baldy Mountain	Mount Dunn
Mount Lizard Head14,160	
Mount Handie	Mount Dolores
Pike's Peak	Mount Sultan
Goats Mountain	Mount Hunchback
	Mount White Rock 13,357
Castle Mountain14,115	Mount Buffalo
San Luis Mouutain14,100	Mount Homestake 13,073
Mount Red Cloud14,092	Mosquito Pass13,700
Mount Culeha	Alpine Pass
The Wetterhorn14,069	Cottonwood Pass13,500
Mount Simpson 14,065	Argentine Pass
Mount Ouray14,055	Tarryall Pass
Mount R. G. Pyramid14,055	Fremont Pass
Mount Æolus14,054	Berthoud Pass11,349
Needle Mountain 14,051	Ute Pass11.200
Mount Humboldt14,041	Bellevue Pass
Mount Stewart 14,032	Marshall Pass
Mount Maroon14,008	Hayden Pass
Mount Sherman	Tennessee Pass 10.418
Mount Cameron14,000	Cochetona Pass 10.039
Mount Capitol	Breckenridge Pass 9,490
Snowmass Monntain 13,978	veta Pass 9,392
Mount Buckskin	Trout Creek Pass 9,346
Mount Grizzly	Poncho Pass8,945

Seventy-two peaks between 13,500 and 14,300 feet in height are unnamed and not in this list.

